

ASHURALI IS THE CHILD OF THE APPARENT KOKAND

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12567169>

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Abstract

This article discusses the origins of the name of the village of Ayim, where Ashurali Zahiri, a well-known enlightener, great linguist, lexicographer, literary scholar, journalist and translator, one of the prominent representatives of the Jadidist movement in Turkestan, grew up.

Key words

Toponym, Oykonomim, Ashurali Zahiri, Ayim Kurgoncha, Kurgoncha, Ayim village.

are a specific part of the language lexicon. They, like all other words, obey the laws of language. But place names are closely related to the daily material and spiritual condition, economic and political life, ideals and aspirations of the society in terms of their appearance and some internal characteristics, and differ from other words in the language. At the same time, toponyms are such words in the vocabulary of the language that contain more ancient lexical, phonetic and morphological elements characteristic of the national language [3. p. 3].

In toponymy, the names of residential areas are referred to as oikonoms. In scientific sources, oikonim - (Yun. oikhod - oikos - dwelling place, mackan-onoma - proper noun) - inhabited places, proper noun of settlements. Type of toponym [1. p. 58] is given as

About the specific characteristics of oikonims, it can be said that some information about the history of the region (ethnic composition of the population, economic living conditions, ownership of the object to a certain person) is well preserved in oikonimic names.

The name of some icons changes over time, which shows that it is related to the socio-political, economic and cultural life, standard of living of the community [4. p. 6].

Ashurali Zahiri, a well-known enlightener, great linguist, lexicographer, literary scientist, journalist and translator, one of the prominent representatives of the Jadidist movement in Turkestan, was born in 1885 in the village of Oyim near Kokan. In historical sources, the name of this village appears in the form "Oyim Kurgoncha" ("Oyim" is a title given to the wives of khans, and the daughters and sisters of khans are called "Oyimcha"). Shahrukhbi, the first ruler of Kokan, married Nozukbibi, the daughter of the elder of the forty clans. Nozukbibi gets the title "Oyim", that is, it starts to be called Nozuk Oyim. Shahrukhbi builds a palace on one side of the Laylakkhana area for the young, new Mother, and after her death, Nozuk Mother moves from there to a new palace built for herself. They leave some of the land around it for themselves, and distribute the rest of the vacant land to landless farmers and farmers in the surrounding villages. Nozuk Ayim, who gave them material and spiritual support, became the literal mother of the village. The village that appeared around the palace was called "Oyim village" by the people.

Zuhra, known as Ming Oyim, distributes the lands that fell to the dowries of Oyim to the landless, and the mound that appeared here is called "Oyim Kurgoncha". Mohlaroyim (Nadira) also takes the example of the above-mentioned queens and causes the construction of another fortress-like building. This new fortress was named "Mohlaroyim Fortress", and the "Fortress" part of this name will be preserved in the history. During the Soviet era, these lands were "reformed" and collective farms were formed in their place [2. p. 130-131].

In OTIL, the fort is explained as follows: "Fort 1. The fort is small. 2. Small village, village. There were fifty-five households in our camp at Bulakbashi. P. Tursun. Teacher. [5. pages 416-417]

Therefore, the term "Kurgoncha" means a small village separated from a large village, that is, a small residential unit where several houses separated from a village or city, found an empty place, and moved.

Professor S. Qoraev gave the following information about the origin of the word kurgan: "Kora - Koriq - Kurgan - in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, this is there are many toponyms made up of words. The words kora, koryk, kurgon actually come from the same root... The words kora, kurgon currently mean "yard, barn, castle" means" [6. pp. 161, 163].

The village of Oyim, where Ashurali Zahiri was born, the proud child of our people, belongs to the Fergana region of Uzbekistan, and in the 90s of the 20th

century, in the early years of independence, these areas were included in the city of Koqan.

Currently, one of the MFYs of the city of Kokhan is named after Ashurali Zahiri, and it includes several streets as well as Kurgancha and Yorkurgan. This shows the infinite respect of his fellow citizens for the person of Ashurali Zahiri, one of the devotees of the nation.

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